

### Amendments to the Substitute Specification

Please replace the paragraph in lines 8-19 on page 37 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

Figures 45-52 show other embodiments of the posterior calf device. In Figs. 45 and 46 the posterior springs (310 and 320) are elongated and run into the coiled lower end of the calf shank area of the prosthetic foot. In Fig. 45, the distal terminal end of curvilinear spring 310 is free floating within the coiled ankle area. In Fig. 46, the distal end of curvilinear spring 320 has a hole so a fastener, not shown, bolts the unit together. The spring 320 can also be fastened to the top of the shank (see Fig. 52<sup>32</sup>). Still another embodiment of the posterior spring is shown in Fig. 47 at 330. In this embodiment of the shank and spring are monolithically formed. The proximal end of the posterior spring 310, 320 and 330 can be fastened together with the shank and/or mounted to a pivot element, not shown, which is fastened to the shank.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 37 and 38 with the following amended paragraph:

Figs. 48, 49, 51 and 52 shows double spring configurations. In Fig. 48, springs 410 and 411 are arranged between flexible elongated member 412 connected between an upper portion of the calf shank 122 and a lower portion of the prosthesis, e.g. component 130 of fastener arrangement 128 as in Figs. 35-44. In Fig. 49 the posterior spring 415 is 'S' curved, wherein a second 'J' spring 416 is located proximally. During initial contact force heel loading, the 'S' spring compresses; however, during heel to toe loading the 'S' spring

straightens and engages the 'J' spring, which increases the rigidity of the prosthetic system. The use of the two springs 415 and 416 thus results in a progressive spring rate during heel to toe loading. Other forms of springs such as asymmetric springs and multiple leaf spring arrangements could also be used to provide a progressive spring rate or spring constant with higher loading forces. Fig. 50 shows a single 'J' spring (360) attached to the proximal edge of the shank and the upper edge of the coupling element. This spring could be made with a plurality of spring elements, such as a plurality of curvilinear springs of different lengths. As shown in Fig. 51, the anterior convexly curved spring 372 and calf shank 122 are connected at the upper and lower ends and spaced from one another between their ends to form a resilient leg portion of the prosthesis connected to the foot keel via the coupling element as described above.